SOPMr. Isram E. Jaren, of Philadelphia, is our general travelling ent, sameted by Jaren Bernero, John Colless, J. Harry, Edisco, Wiley, John K. Dringson, E. A. Evans, R. S. Jares, T. Assikas, P.

W. WHIT, A. DAYN, R. T. ROSSING.

A DAYN, R. T. ROSSING.

APPR. C. W. JARES, No. 1 Harrison efreet, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our general sollecting agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by H. J. TROMAS, WILLIAM H. THOMAS, THOS. M. JARES, Dr. A. J. CRIESS, GENOR HORRIN, and HUMAN LARES. Receipts of either will be good.

APPR. Gigo. W. BRAY is authorized to collect moneys 4-5 the Union Office for subscriptions and advertisements in the District of

HON, DAVID WILMOT.

Mr. Wilmot once professed to be a democrat. He left the democratic party because it failed to form the same estimate of his character and importance that he had. After turning abolitionist and opposing his former associates, and securing a nomination for governor, feeling the weakness of his party, he sought and obtained some concurring action from a portion of the know-nothings after having crawled and begged for it. Not satisfied with his prospects, he is now engaged in the attempt to secure friends by misrepresenting the cause of the panic and failure of the banks in Philadelphia and in some other places. In a letter to David S. Brown

he says:

"That the tariff policy of the government has much to
do with the revulsions that periodically convulse the
country is doubtiess true, intimately connected as that
policy must ever be with all our financial and industrial
interests. The very considerable reduction made in the
tariff at the last session of Congress must have had a disastrous influence in bringing upon us the present state of
things, as it stimulated greatly importations, causing
heavier drafts upon the country for its precious metals."

Had Mr. Wilmot been desirous of telling the truth he would not have made this statement, the main point of which is untrue. The reduction of the tariff did not take effect until the first day of July last, and debts contracted for importations since made have not yet generally fallen due. They have not caused a drain of coins, and the shipment of specie was not the cause of the failure of the Philadelphia banks. If the causes which he assigns for the revulsion were true, they would have caused the Boston and New York and other banks also to fail. Mr. Wilmot drew upon his imagination for his facts. If he had examined the subject he would have found his statement utterly untrue. He either recklessly made assertions about matters of which he had no knowledge, or intended wilfully to deceive. But if the change in the tariff last winter was wrong, who is responsible? We had a House the majority of was composed of Wilmot's friends, with Mr. Banks, a black republican, for Speaker. If the bill was wrong, why did they not defeat it, as they could have done if the modification was unwise and inexpedient? In his effort to prejudice the democratic party and elevate himself, Mr. Wilmot seems ready to make any statement that he deems calculated to accomplish these objects, wholly regardless of its accuracy. Unless the electors of Pennsylvania are ready to reward deception, they will rebuke him in a anner worthy of the past character of her people.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE CURTIS.

The following extract from a private letter from Mr. Justice Curtis, published in the New York Courier and Enquirer, sufficiently explains-if any further explanations were necessary—the motive of that gentleman's resignation of his seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. The letter is dated September 14, 1857:

"If I had consulted only my own wishes, I should probably have retained the place. If I had added to these the implied obligation (the force of which I feel) to retain permanently an office whose tenure has been made permanent for wise reasons. I certainly should not have resigned it, save from considerations which seemed to me investigate.

to afford a comfortable home for my family at Washing-ton, while in attendance on the court there, and to pay other necessary expenses. There has not been one year since I was in the office that I have not expended my en-

ELECTIONS NEXT MONDAY.

Elections will be held in Georgia and Mississippi on Monday next for State officers and members of Congress. An election will be held in Kansas on the same day for territorial officers.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIA STEAMER.

at New York to-day or to-morrow.

THE LEMMON CASE.

The New York Journal of Commerce of yesterday morning has the following notice of this important

case;

"The case of Lemmon es. the State of New York, for the recovery of the value of eight slaves, late the property of said Lemmon, a citizen of Virginia, is now before the full bench of the supreme court of this State, sitting in this city, on extistent from the superior court, which set the slaves free on a writ of haben corpus, in 1852, Judge Paine presiding. Lemmon and his wife, with these slaves, were on their way from Virginia to Texas, by water, taking this city in their course, as the most expeditious and convenient route. The question is, whether their touching at this port under such circumstances, and not with any intention to reside here, but only to remain until the next steamer should sail for their destination, was a violation of the laws, either of this State or the United States; or whether it was a right conceded to them by the laws of the United States. Judge Paine decided that they were not thus privileged. From his decision an appeal was taken as above to the supreme court of this State, before which the case is now being tried. Henry D. Lapaugh and Charles O'Conor are counsel for Lemmon, or in reality for the State of Virginia; and E. D. Culver, Wm. M. Evarts, and Joseph Blunt for the defendant, or in reality for the State of New York. Mr. O'Conor opened yesterday on behalf O'Conor are counsel for Lemmon, or in reality for the State of Virginia; and E. D. Culver, Wm. M. Evarts, and Joseph Blunt for the defendant, or in reality for the State of New York. Mr. O'Conor opened yesterday on behalf of the plaintiff in a speech three or four hours long, and was followed by Mr. Evarts for the defence in a speech which occupied most of the residue of the day. Both speeches were very able. The case will occupy two or three days, and after a decision by this court will go up to the court of appeals, and ultimately to the Supreme Court of the United States. It is a case of considerable importance, as it involves the question whether a family of slaves, accompanied by their master and mistress, can lawfully touch Mt a port in a free State while passing from one slave State* on other slave State*. The State of Virginia commenced the suit by authority of the legislature While the event is pending, we offer any remarks on the merits of

STATE OF OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1857. We published in our issue of September 17 an elaborately-prepared analysis of the official aggregate values of the foreign commerce of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, in which we exhibited, as the result of a carefully-balanced credit and debit account-predicated, of course, on the official statement which we had before us-a net balance in our favor after the year's operations of \$8,865,461. It is unnecessary to reproduce the elementary figures from which, by the plain rules of simple arithmetical combinations, we arrived at the given result, inasmuch as the figures were derived from an official statement, and neither the correctness of the calculations has been questioned nor the result itself disproved or invalidated. Holding back the amount of domestic specie and bullion exported, we ascertained, after crediting ourselves with \$3,403,-229, the amount of specie imported minus the amount re-exported, that the balance against us-i. e., the excess of imports of merchandise over exports of merchandise-amounted to \$51,212,891. We could very easily have reduced to a mere nominal figure, if we could not have entirely cancelled, even this balance, by aggregating into one offset the amount of freights, commissions, insurances, excess of real values abroad over declared values at our customhouses at the ports of departure; but we did not feel at liberty to travel out of the official record before us even for items of credit that none could question especially as we held in reserve specie and bullion sufficient to meet the deficit and leave to our credit a balance of nearly \$9,000,000.

Our article purported to be nothing more than a mere résumé of the official statement of our foreign commerce in 1857, which had appeared a few days previously in the columns of the Union, and as such its general accuracy and correctness, both as respects its calculations and results, are fully endorsed by the very journals which have found fault with the article itself because it "did not embrace large quantities of goods imported during the three months eceding [April, May, June] which had been warenoused under the new tariff law;" and further, because "the imports into New York for the months of July and August" were also excluded from "these Is the Boston Traveller, in which we find our arti-

cle copied from the Boston Post, with this objection, quite sure that "these returns did not embrace large quantities of goods imported during the three onths preceding"? or where did that journal learn that such goods were warehoused at all "under the new tariff law of 1857?" We had believed, and, with all due deference to the opinion of our Boston contemporary, we still believe, that the warehousing system was first recommended by Mr. Secretary Walker in his very able report of December 3, 1845, and that in pursuance of that recommendation it was incorporated in the tariff act of the following year, and that, consequently, whatever quantities of merchandise were warehoused "during the three months preceding," or at any other time since 1846, were warehoused by vir-tue of that act, and not "under the new tariff law" of 1857. We are further of the opinion that the descriptions and values of merchandise imported into the United States (unless they are declared for transit to foreign countries) are entered on the books of our custom-houses as soon as the importation at the port is legally effected, for which purpose twentyfour hours are allowed after entering port, and not when withdrawn from the warehouse, either for reexportation or consumption. If we are correct in these views of the warehouse system, it must follow that "the large quantities of goods imported during the three months preceding" July 1 were embraced in the returns, and the objection of the Boston Traveller necessarily falls to the ground. Indeed, the only reference to the warehouse system which occurs in the act of 1857 is merely incidental and explanatory as to the time when the duties shall acnot lived extravagantly. Indeed, I have lived in such a way as neither my family nor myself have ever been accustomed to; and, I must be allowed to think, in such a way as not consistent with the dignity of the office I have held." shall be subject, on entry thereof for consumption, to no other duty than if the same had been imported, respectively, after that day."

Why we did not embrace "the imports into New sume of our foreign commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, was simply because, not having official data for such a statement, even were it admis-At the time of going to press the California steam- sible by way of an appendix, we reserved it for a fuer had not arrived at New York. The president of ture occasion when the returns for the entire fiscal the Pacific Mail Steamship Company explains that year to which it will properly belong shall be offithere is yet no cause of anxiety on account of the cially spread before the country. When this period non-arrival of the Star of the West, as the steamer | shall arrive, the true commercial rank of these two on the Pacific is one of the slowest of the line, and months, or of any other two months within the fiscal did not probably reach Panama until the 22d, in year, can be best ascertained by aggregating them which case the Star of the West would not leave with the remaining ten, and casting up the total re-Aspinwall until the 23d, and would therefore be due sults. It certainly would be not only an uncertain, but a very unfair way to ascertain the results of our foreign commerce for a whole fiscal year, and adjust the balances for or against us, if we were to select any two months distinct and separate from the remaining ten, and construct conjectural balances, one way or the other, which, even if correct for the particular period they embrace, must necessarily merge and disappear in the aggregate results shown by the official statement for the entire period. If, therefore, "our importations have been excessive and have contributed to the present financial pressure," our Boston contemporary must point us to some better authority for the assertion than the vague generalities on which it rests its rebuke of the Boston Post for endorsing the correctness of our figures by trans ferring our article to its editorial columns.

In connexion with this subject, we annex an extract from a very able article which we find in a late number of the St. Louis Leader, written, the editor of that well-conducted journal says, by a gentleman who has been an editor for a quarter of a century of several of the principal journals in the largest cities in the Union, and has, therefore, had sufficient experience to speak intelligently upon the subject of which he treats:"

The first point, naturally, to which we directed our attention was the state of our foreign commerce; for it seems to be almost universally believed that we have for some time been over-trading, and, by an excess of our imports above our exports, created a large balance against us. Now, how stand the facts?

They are found as follows up to June 30, 1856, in the

They are found as follows up to June 30, 1856, in the last report of Secretary Guthrie on the finances; Total imports of 1856.....\$314,639,942 Total exports of same.....

The exports of last year, therefore, not only paid for the imports, but left an excess quite sufficient to liqui-date the annual interest of all the American stocks (gov-

crnment, State, railroad, and other) held abroad. These now amount collectively to \$202,922,937; their interest, at 6 per cent., to \$12,176,376.

For 1857 down to 30th June we draw the official returns from a late exhibit in the Washington Union, as

*Resolved, That under these circumstances, and we construct the second of the man paying out machinery, it was

Foreign exports—specie. 9,058,570 free goods 4,313,862 dutiable 10,591,647

Here we have a surplus of but \$2,000,000; and this looks, of course, as if we were going to fall short of \$10,000,000 to pay interest. But let us see again: for the last ten years the returns have stood as follows, (see

weene ages less	NO PER TOPMENT	THE LO SHOOM MA	moran send for
Guthrie again	1:)		
	Imports.	Exports.	Deficit
1848 \$	154,998,928	\$154,032,131	\$966,79
1849	147,857,439	145,755,820	2,101,61
1850	178,138,318	151,898,720	26,339,59
1851	216,224,932	218,388,011	2,110,07
1852	212,945,442	209,641,625	3,303,81
1853	267,978,647	280,452,250	37,526,39
1854	304,562,381	278,241,064	26,321,31
1855	261,468,520	275,156,846	13,688,32
1856	314,639,942	326,964,908	12,324,96
1857	360,890,141	362,949,144	2,159,00

In six out of ten years, then, our exports fall short of our imports by no leas than \$66,224,171, or, annually, \$6,622,417; so that, clearly, a surplus of \$2,000,000 in 1857 is \$8,622,417 better than the usual average of our exports. Why they thus fell short we proceed to explain. Their value is, in these returns, estimated where shipped, at our own custom-houses and upon prices at home. But as they are much bulkier than the imported articles, the freight and other charges add much more largely to the prices they bring abroad than happens in the case of imports. Now, these unestimated freights are probably at least equal to this annual deficiency of \$6,622,417.

All this seems to us very satisfactory. But at any event, as to the question we are examining—the comparative safety of our present situation—the result during the last six years is triumphant; in 1852-3-4 our imports exceeded our exports by no less than \$67,151,531; while during the last three years our exports have exceeded our imports by \$28,072,295. This is a difference in our favor of only \$95,223,826 during barely three years!

years!

It is, then, clear that we are not suffering nor going to suffer from the having over-traded abroad, for there has been no such over-trading.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Wreck.-Information has been received from J. J. Mer ritt, esq., United States consul at Nassau, N. P., of the wreck of the American brig Sarah Thorndike, near the south side of the Berry islands, on the 3d of September. The captain and crew were saved, and also a part of the rigging of the vessel. The hull and cargo were entirely

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Commission ral Land Office, having left the city on a brief visit to his home in Indiana, Joseph S. Wilson, the experienced chief clerk, has been appointed by the President acting

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Appointments of Disbursing Agents.—The Secretary Freasury has made the following appointments:

Charles W. Hall, esq., disbursing agent for the new ourt-house and post office at Indianapolis, Indiana. Charles Chapin, esq., of Brattleboro', Vermont, disursing agent for the new court-house and post office at Windsor and Rutland, Vermont,

Advices from Captain Hudson.—The Submarine Telegraphile.—Subjoined is a copy of the letter received yesterday morning by the Secretary of the Navy from Captain Hud-son, in command of the United States steam-frigate Ni-

United States Stram-Frigate Niagara, Keyham Dock-yard, Plymouth, September 17, 1857.

Sin: I have the honor to report that the Niagara was

Sin: I have the honor to report that the Niagara was hauled into the Keyham basin yesterday afternoon, preparatory to landing the telegraphic cable, with the massive appendages of machinery, steam-engine and boiler, which has so long, so uselessly and fatally as it proved, occupied her quarter-deck.

The company have definitely decided not to lay out the cable this autumn, but to defer it until next summer.

I herewith enclose a copy of their official letter on that subject, received on the 14th instant; also, a resolution of thanks to the commanding and other officers of the telegraphic squadron, with a copy of my letter to the company of the 15th instant, urging them to expedite the work of landing, which will occupy some thirty-five days, or mere, unless they work night and day in coiling it on shore.

it on shore.

Should the company desire to leave in their present condition the fixtures attached, or now up in the Niagara condition the fixtures attached, or now up in the Niagara for coiling the cable, the trusses on the beams, &c., much of which would be destroyed in breaking up or removing, I shall comply with their wishes, unless otherwise directed by you, and return with the ship to New York, as she will then stand with the fixtures prepared for another and more successful effort, or ready for removal at home, in the event of her being ordered or required for other

The crew and officers are in excellent health, but leadt now rather a monotonous life.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. L. HUDSON, Captain.

Hon. I. Touczy, Secretary of the Navy.

P. S.—I have just been informed by the Admiral Superintendent, Sir Sames H. Plumridge, that he had re-ceived a telegraphich despatch from the Admiralty not to have any of the cable landed until further orders. I can only conjecture, as the company have abundant lime to manufacture another cable, that it may have oeen disposed of to the Red Sea or East India Company

Among the correspondence enclosed by Capt. Hudson and alluded to in the above letter, we find an answer to two letters received by him from Mr. George Sarrard, secretary of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. Captain Hudson informed the secretary that he was in hourly expectation of special instructions in regard to his move-ments from the honorable Secretary of the Navy, and that the presumption was that he would be ordered to return immediately to the United States. In order that he might be prepared to do so with the least possible de-lay, it was necessary that the machinery should be re-moved from the quarter-deck, and the cable landed as soon sary directions for the accomplishment of this might be given with as little delay as possible.

Subjoined is a copy of correspondence also enclosed by

ATLANTIC TRIBGRAPH COMPANY, 22 Old Broad street, London, Sept. 11, 1857.

22 Old Broad street, London, Sept. 11, 1857.

Dran srs.: I beg to hand you on the other side an extract from the minutes of the board of this company, dated the 9th instant, from which you will see they have decided against laying the cable this year.

I had hoped I should have been able at the same time to have informed you of the decision of the admiralty as to our being allowed to store it at Keyham; but the matter having been referred to the naval authorities at Plymouth, whose report will not be received for a day or two, I have thought it better to send you the resolutions showing how the matter stands up to the present moment. I am, dear sir, yours, faithfully.

GEORGE SARRARD, Secretary.

GEORGE SARRARD, Secretary. Capt. Husson, U. S. Navy, U. S. S. Niagara, Plymouth.

Extract from the Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Di-rectors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, September 9, 1857.

Considering the advanced period of the season, the un-certainty of a sufficient quantity of the best seasoned.

paying out machinery, it was

Resolved, That under these circumstances, and with due regard to the interests of the company, it would not be prudent to make a further effort to lay the cable across the Atlantic this year.

Resolved, That, the board having decided to postpone making another attempt to carry out this enterprise until next year, immediate steps be taken for landing the cable from the Niagara and Agamemnon respectively, and for doing all things necessary for its proper protection, preservation, and testing, before reshipment.

Resolved, That the engineers be instructed to take such measures as may be requisite for the proper protection and stowing of the machinery and other mechanical appliances and stores at present on board both ships.

GEORGE SARRARD, Secretary.

ATLANTIC TREBURAPH COMPANY, No. 22 Old Broad Street, London, September 12, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I beg to hand you on the other side an extract from the minutes of the board, dated the 10th inst., in which the directors wish to express their best and warmest thanks for the very valuable services and cheerful and ready assistance you have ever rendered to the great enterprise in which they have been engaged.

I am dear sir, yours, faithfully.

Capt. Husson, U. S. N., U. S. S. F. Niagara, Deronfort.

Extract from the Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Dis-tors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, dated September 1 1857.

1857.

Resolved, That the best and warmest thanks of this board be tendered to Captain Hudson, U. S. N., Captain Sands, U. S. N., Captain Wainwright, R. N., Master Commander Noddall, R. N., and the officers under their respective commands, for their very valuable services and untiring seal, and for their ever-ready and cheerful ussistance in the advancement of this great enterprise, the successful accomplishment of which, under circumstances of great personal inconvenience, they have all had most deeply at heart, although, from circumstances over which they had no power to exercise either power or control, a temporary check has been sustained to its completion.

GEORGE SARRARD, Secretary.

The following singular paragraph appears in the ondon Star of the 18th ult. :

London Star of the 18th ult.:

"The most singular, if not the most inexplicable, piece of intelligence communicated by this telegraph is the arrival at Calcutta of Lord Elgin, on board the Shannon. This, so far, is a miserable result of the Chinese expedition and grand ambassador extraordinary to Pekin. The noble Earl must feel it acutely, although it was no fault of his. Perhaps, however, there is a ship named the Lord Elgin, which our admirally officials, in transcribing the telegraphic despatch, may have put down as Lord Elgin himself. The despatch to the Foreign Office reads in that sense."

THE CHARLESTON BANKS. The Charleston Mercury of Thursday says:

"We are authorized to state that a conference was held yesterday afternoon by the presidents of all the banks of this city, and that a resolution to continue specie pay-ments was unanimously adopted. "We are gratified in being able to make this announce-

we are grained in being able to make this announcement. It was the course we expected the banks of our city to take; but they can only maintain it by proving themselves a part of the life-blood of the community, and giving freely their strength and warmth to all the commercial interests that cluster around them. It is when the community is one that it is strong."

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

By the way of New York we have news from St. Do mingo city to the 13th ult. The city was still besieged by the Ceyboa troops—formerly called Dominican soldiers— to the number of eight thousand, under command of General Santana. It was summoned to surrender within thought that the place would be given up in consequence Five thousand Haytien troops had appeared at the terri-torial line of division, but were held in check by three thousand Ceyboans. The seat of government was at Santa Arga.

DEATH OF GEN. GEORGE RUST.

The Baltimore papers of Saturday last contained the melancholy intelligence of the death of General George Rust, which occurred in that city on Thursday evening. General Rust was for many years a resident of this cour ty, where, by his untiring energy, and a determination that knew no such word as fall, added to his remarkable business tact, he amassed a large property, and was generally esteemed for his integrity of purpose and uprightness of character. During the war of 1812 he was one of ness of character. During the war of 1812 was one of the volunteer defenders of Baitfmore; subsequently he represented Loudoun county in the legislature of Virginia, and was also, during the administration of Gen. Jackson, superintendent of the national armory at Harper's Ferry, in each of which positions he sustained himself with much credit. A few months ago he disposed of his beautiful estate in this county and removed to Baltimore city, where he connected himself with the banking firm of Messrs. Appleton & Co., of which he was a member at the time of his death. But the day of his usefulness has passed; with him "life's fitful dream is o'er," still his memory will long remain green in the breasts of many in this community who have enjoyed his acquaintance and partaken of his liberal hospitality. The deceased was in the 70th year of his age.

The Norfolk papers say that the Navy Department has given orders that the Norwegian barque Ellen, Captain Johnson, which saved the lives of 49 of the passengers of the ill-fated Central America, shall be repaired at the government expense, and supplied with two months' provisions for her home voyage to Europe.

The governor and council of New Hampshire have ap-pointed Thursday, November 26, for Thanksgiving Day in that State. This is the first of the season.

OFFICIAL.

Manington, October 3, 1857.

Information has been received at this department from Charles R Webster, the United States consul at Teluantepac, Mexico, of the death, on the 25th of August last, in the city of Oaxsex, of Joseph S. Hopper, a citizen of the United States. The deceased was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Tehunntepec from California (where he had resided some years) in April last. He was about 32.

For one week only, every afternoon and evening, AT ODD FELLOWS HALL.

THE LEARNED CANARY BIRDS. Upwards of one hundred in number ! UNACCOUNTABLE FEATS IN NATURAL MAGIC SPIRITUALISM & TABLE RAPPING, Of the most surprising character!

nied and renowned Signor BLITZ will have the honformances at the above place on

In the afternoon at 3 o'clock, and in the evening at 734, and to continue every afternoon and evening during the week.

TMM: Doors open afternoons at 2 o'clock, commences at 3; evening it 7, commences at 734. Tickets for sale at the usual places.

Admission 25 cents; children, 13 cents.

Banking House

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, PANT, & CO. WE will open gold, currency, and Virginia ac-counts for depositors, and credit the difference between gold and currency. These drawing Virginia or currency will mark their shecks accordingly. Those depositing specie will be paid in gold or ellver. We hope in a few days to quote regular rates for foreign bank notes.

hecks accordingly.
Those depositing specie will be paid in gold or ellver.
We hope in a few days to quote regular rates for foreign bank notes, a well as our home currency, as usual.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT, & CO.,
Sep 30—41m "Bankers." FALL SUPPLY OF NEW JEWELRY, Watches

and Silver Ware.—M. W. Galk & Bro. open this day— A splendid assortment of the newest styles ladies' and gantlemon's ery superior watches.

Malachite, white and black lava, coral, cameo, and jet jeweiry.

Also, werey possible variety of fancy silver ware, suitable for pres-

The above embraces everything new and desirable in our line hich are offered unusually low.

LOCAL NEWS.

SHANOR BLITE.—Next week this gentleman will open is budget of wonders at Odd Fellows' Hall. In addihis budget of wonders at Odd Fellows Hall. In addi-tion to his powers of ventriloquism, unaccountable feats in natural magic, and spiritualism and table-rapping, he will present his learned canary birds—one hundred of them—which go through "the drill" with surprising ac-

therefore, he needs no special newspaper commendation of his peculiar merits in his profession. It is well known to thousands of the residents of this city that, while his tricks astonish the beholders, he has a way peculiar to himself of keeping his auditories in a pleasant hun affording a large amount of rational anusement at very small expense. He is not only "clever" in his perform-ances, but in private life is deservedly popular. Adults and juveniles will, it is not to be doubted, give Signor Blitz an old-fashioned welcome

In the dearth of amusements, his advent cannot fail to be appreciated by the community at large.

SERIOUS ACCIDEST. - This morning a man engaged in one of our saw-mills had his hand severely cut through, com-pletely severing the bone, while handling some of the machinery. He was immediately conducted in a hack to his residence on Seventh street, between G and F streets. If lock-jaw does not supervene, the physician in attend-ance is of opinion that the accident will be attended with no other result than perhaps a stiffening of the joint

Substitute for the Star of the West. New York, Oct. 3.—The steamer St. Louis is to take the place of the Star of the West for Aspinwall, but will not sail until the 7th instant.

Another Failure

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Clarke, Dodge, & Co., domestic exchange brokers, have failed. E. W. Clarke & Co., of Philadelphia, announce that the suspension of Clarke, Dodge, & Co. will not interfere with their business. Their house is going on as usual.

Philadelphia, Oct. 3.—It is a blue day in stocks.
There have been no sales of Reading, and but ten has
been bid.
The Pennsylvania Bank will not go into line until Mon-

Sandusky, Oct. 3.—The Eric railroad propeller Republic was burnt yesterday at the southern Michigan dock. It was totally destroyed, with a cargo of goods and live

A large freight house of the latter company was also destroyed. A portion of the contents had a partial insu-

Sr. Louis, Oct. 3 .- Gen. Denver has made a satisfacto-

St. Louis, Oct. 2.—The Lexington Express announce

the arrival of Captain Russell from Salt Lake, and says:
"The Mormons have fortified Fort Bridges to resist the
passage of the government troops."
The Cheyenne Indians were committing depredations
of an aggravated character.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 22, 1857.
Information has been received from the United States consul at Merida and Sisal, Yucatan, of the death at Sisal, on the 4th of June last, of Mr. Eugene Lawrence, a chitmen of the United States, and, as is believed, late a native of the State of New York.
The effects left by the deceased are in the hands of the consul, who resides at Marida.

NOTICE IS HERKBY GIVEN to the holders of stocks of the United tates that this department will purchase such certificates as shall be seeived here, duly assigned to the United States, previous to the lat sy of November next, at the rates heretofore offered and paid, viz: 10 per cent, premium on the least and paid of the lat sy of November next, at the rates heretofore offered and paid, viz:

10 per cent. premium on the loan of 1842; 16 per cent. premium on loans of 1847 and 1848; and

6 per cent, premium on Texas indemnity 5 per cent, stock, together with the interest accrued in each case from 1st July.

Certificates of stock received here on or after the 1st day of November, until further notice shall be given, will be purchased at the following the control of the contr

Certificates of stock received here on or after the lat ray of November, until further notice shall be given, will be purchased at the following rates, viz:

8 per cent, premium on the loans of 1847 and 1848; and
5 per cent, premium on the loans of 1847 and 1848; and
5 per cent, premium on Texas indemnity 5 per cent, stock, with the accrued interest payable thereon, respectively.
Where certificates of stock inacribed and transferable on the books of the treasury shall be received here, assigned to the United States, between the 1st December, when the transferable on the books and the 1st January, when the half-yearly interest is payable, the accrued interest for the half-year must be expressly assigned to the United States by the stockholder, as no interest for the current half-year can be included in the settlement, but the same will be payable by the Assistant Treasurer on the interest schedules as heretofore.

In all cases the purchase sums will be settled in favor of the lawful holder of the stock, who shall assign it to the United States in the mode prescribed by the regulations of assignments of stock; and remittance will be made of the amount by draft on the assistant treasurers at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, at the option of the party in whose favor the settlement shall be made. One day's additional interest will be added from the day of receipt here for the draft to be sent by mail.

Secretary of the Treasury.

Sep 24 duf [Intel.]

Magnificent Grain and Stock Farm for Sale. Magnificent Grain and Stock Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber having fixed his residence in Washington for a few years, wishes to sell his farm, stock, &c., apon such terms, as cannot fall to be satisfactory to any one who is decirous of farming and stock-rasing. The farm which I will sell, contains \$50 acres of first quality land, lying in the county of Pike, State of Missouri, and a little over a mile from the town of Bowling Green, the county sest of Pike. There are about seven hundred acres or rich and gently rolling prairie, the balance in timber. Upwards of four hundred acres are in a fine state of cultivation; one hundred acres are mandow; sixty acres in wheat; ten acres in orchard of the best selected fruit, now bearing finely, and enclosed by an Desge orange ledge. It is the best watered farm in the neighborhood. Besides never-falling ponds of stock water, there is a small creek running through the tract, affording an inexhaustible supply of water at all seasons of the year. The farm is twelve miles from the flourishing and rapidly growing city of Louisians, our market town on the Mississipal river, with a plank road complete to Bowling Green, by which we can take a load of produce in wagons to Louisiann, and return the same day.

we can take a load of present and the present and the pullings are a cottage dwelling bouse in good repair, contain geight rooms; also kitchen, pantry, smeke-house, negro bouses stables, corn-crites, ice-house, and other outhouses. Besides the stock and there is a never-failing spring within two hundred yards of the house, two cisterns, one of which is thirty feet deep, and ten fee the house, two cisterns, one of which is thirty feet deep, and ten feet in diameter, arched over at top with brick, and piastered inside with hydraulic coment, and otherwise finished in the completest manner. There is not a more healthful farm is the State of Missouri; nor is there, in general estimation, a more beautiful and valuable one—according to its size—in the county. I wish to sail it, simply because whitst engaged in my present enterprise, as the editor and proprietor of the Wasanswroer Usaos, I cannot conveniently manage and carry it on to proper advantage.

The terms will be made very accommodating. By paying one-third in cash, the purchaser can have four years to pay the balance in, by paying interest and securing the deferred payments in the usuamaner.

manner.
Any linquiry addressed to the subscriber, Washington city, or to my
son Blackford Harris, or Samuel F. Murray, esq., Bowling Green,
Pike county, Mo., will be promptly attended to:
WM. A. HARRIS.

University of Nashville.

THE Medical Department opens November 2; the free preliminary course, October 5, 1857. Apply to PAUL F. EVE, Dean.

The Collegiate Department, Western Military Institute, commences next session September 7. It comprises a complete classical course an elective course in engineering, in scionitise and agricultural transfers, and a preparatory school. Tuttion, bearing, washing, fuel \$100 per term of twenty weeks. Modern languages, &c., each \$16 per term. Last session there were 630 students in the two departs Apply to B. B. JOHNSON, Super

Apply to Namville, Tenn., July 11, 1857. Aug 5—3indaw&w* WILLARD'S HOTEL.-J. C. & H. A. Willard

HENRY & CAMPBELL,

LAND, COLLECTING, AND INSURANCE AGENTS, Sioux City, Iowa, Enter lands with land warrants or cash, or on time, and loan money western rates, pay taxes, and furnish abstract to titles.

Sep 25—danwly

MILLINERY.—Fall opening.—On Saturday, October 3d, Miss. Thompson will open at our fancy store a large and superior assortment of fall and winter millinery, to which the attention of the ladies is respectfully invited.

HURCHINEON & MUNIO.

Proposals for Furnishing the Paper for the Pub-

CARCE SCHEENIE DEST OF THE PUBLIC PRINTING,

N pursuance of the provisions of the "Act to provide for executing the public printing," &c., approved August 3, 1952, scales proposals will be received at this often, in the Galactic, until the first Monday (7th day) of Decomber next, at twelfock, in, for furnishing the paper that may be required for the public, in the provision of the provisi

4.000 reams one printing paper, calendered, to measure 24 by 25 nches, and to weigh fifty-six pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.

Class III.

1,000 reams superfine sized and calendered map paper, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper mea-uring 19 by 24 inches, and weighing twenty pounds per ream of 450

Class VI.

200 reams superfine plate paper, (calendered or uncatendered, as may be required,) 19 by 24 inches, and of such weight per ream as may be required.

may be required.

The fibre of the paper of each of the above classes to be of lines and cotton, free from all adulteration with mineral or other substances, of a fair whiteness, and pot up in quires of twenty-four absets each, and in bundles of two reams each, each ream to contain 450 perfect sheets. Uniformity in color, thickness and weight will be required, and no bundle (exclusive of wrappers) varying over or under five per cent, from the standard weight will be received, and the grow weight will, in all cases, be required. Mixing of various thicknesses in the same bundle to make up the weight will be considered a viola.

No. 1—1,500 reams quarto post writing paper;
No. 2—2,000 reams flatcap writing paper;
No. 3—500 reams flatcap writing paper;
No. 4—2,000 reams folio post writing paper;
No. 5—500 reams medium writing paper;
No. 6—50 reams my writing paper;
No. 7—50 reams super-royal writing paper;
No. 8—50 reams super-royal writing paper;
No. 9—100 reams colored medium (assorted.)

No. 1-5,000 reams writing paper, 19 by 26 inches, to weigh twen No. 1—5,000 reams writing paper, 19 by 26 inches, to weigh twenty-oight pounds per ream.

No. 2—1,500 reams writing paper, 19 by 26 inches, to weigh twenty-driven pounds per ream.

No. 3—3,100 reams writing paper, 18 by 25 inches, to weigh twenty-driven pounds per ream.

No. 4—100 reams writing paper, 18 by 22 inches, to weigh twenty-driven pounds per ream.

No. 5—340 reams writing paper, 18 by 18 inches, to weigh twenty-county per ream.

he quantity requires at any amp-contract.

Each bidder is required to furnish with his proposals satisfactory evidence of his ability to execute them; and proposals unaccompanied by such evidence will be rejected.

The proposals (which must be sent acparate from the samples) will be opened in the manner required by law "on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in December" next, (8th.) at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Superintendent.

Proposals will be addressed to the "Superintendent of the Public

FLORIDA POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Sept. 30, 1867.

enn. avenue.

Bank notes and certified checks on any of the regular banks of the strict (except on Pairo & Nourse) taken for goods at par.

OLD MOUNTED JET JEWELRY .- We have just received a very beautiful assortment of gold-mount enamelied jewelry, in sets and single pieces, such as brac-ches, ear-rings, and necklaces, plain and studded with diam

TO THE PUBLIC.—Bank of Washington paper

ADIES' REAL PARIS KID GLOVES, Bajou's

NOTON CITY.

LUTHER R. SMOOT, WM. H. RUSSELL, (Of Majors, Russell, & Co.,) THOMAS R. SUTER, LUKE LEA,

THEAP Railroads for India and the Colonies; by F. Hemming, London, 1857. 37 cents.
Tramroads in Northern India; by W. P. Andrew, London, 1857.

s Elements of Drawing, London, 1887. \$1 25, sance des Femps pour 1889, Paris, 1887. \$2 75, of the Duke of Saint Simon. 2 volumes. Le

55 50.
Laws and Practice of Whist at the Fortland Clob, London, 1857.
Laws and Practice of Whist at the Fortland Clob, London, 1857.
51.
Chees Player's Annual for 1856; Tomlinson's Chees Baution's Chees Tournament; Lewis's Chees; Lewis's Chees Match; Lawis's Physics Gennes; Sarratt's Chees; Philistor's Chees Endice; Walker's Philistor; Yog't's Chees Letters; Jasuisch's Chees Gomings, each in one volume, London.
Oct 3

wo pounds per ream.

No. 6—400 reams writing paper, 12 by 16 inches, to weigh twelve pounds per ream.

All the papers designated in classes 7 and 8 are to be of the best materiale, free from adulteration, and finished in the best manner. The papers in class 7 are to be white or blue, of the regular standard sizes of the respective kinds, and of such weights as may be required by this office; those in class 8 are to be white, and of the sizes and weight specified in the schedule.

The right is reserved of ordering a greater or less quantity of each and every kind contracted for, at such times and in such quantities as the public service may require.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract; but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal; and the privilege is reserved of requiring a bidder who may have more than one class assigned him to take all such classes (not less than one quire) of each kind of paper bid for, and but one assigned of each kind, must accompany each bid; and, in classes 7 and 8, be numbered to correspond with the number of the paper proposal for in this schedule; and, in the first six classes, to be properly designated on the sample, or it will not be considered. All proposals and samples must be transmitted to this office free of post-age or other expense.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and must specify the price per pound (and but one price for each) of every kind of paper contained in the class proposal and anaphes must be transmitted to this office free of post-ory places as may be designated in Washington City, in good order, free of all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the impection, count, weight and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

Bank forms for proposals will be furnished at this office to per onn applying for them; and none will be taken into consideration unless substantially agreeing therewith.

Bonds, with approved securit

Oct 1-2awtDec1

UITED STATES MAIL.

POOT OFFICE DEPARTEMENT, Sept. 30, 1867.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from 1st December, 1857, to 20th June, 1859, on the State of Fiosma, and in the manner herein specified, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 5, p. m., of the 16th November, 1857, to be decided on the following day:

6575 From Prescotiv Store, (on the line of the Florida railroad,) by Fort Harles, Gainesville, and Micanopy, to Coals and back, three times a week, in four-horse coaches.

Bidders will state the distance, name other intermediate offices, if any, and propuse a schedule of departures and arrivals, making close connexions with the railroad.

6576 From Prescotiv Store, (on the line of the Florida railroad,) by New River and St. Losis, to Newmansville, 35 miles and back, three times a week, in four-horse coaches.

Bidders will propose a schedule of departures and arrivals, making close connexions with the railroad.

Middleburg, 10 model.

Bidders will propose a schedule of departures and arrivals, making close councyions with the railroad.

For forms of proposal, guarantee, and certificate; also, instructures and requirements to be embraced in the contracts, see advertisents and requirements to be embraced in the contracts, see advertisents.

Suspended Banks. LARGE and elegant assortment of jewelry, clocks, fancy goods, cutlery, stationery, perfumery, brushes, toys, &c., &c., &c., ac., now opening at "The Lakes," 506

M. W. GALT & BRO., 224 Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th streets

HE FUBLIC.—Scaling of STOVES of all description in thing articles, and debts due me, equal to gold or silver.

C. WOODWARD'S

Metropolitan Stove and Grate Factory,
Nos. 318 and 322 Pennsylvania avenue,
between 10th and 11th streets

One price eviation permitted.

We are not opening new bills.
Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on to all PERRY & BROTHER,
LESS. "Central Stores," west building,
Opposite Centre Market.

MOOT, RUSSELL, & CO., Bankers, Leavenworth City, K. T., dealers in exchange, uncurrent bank notes, and lane warrants. Agents for the purchase and sale of lands and city lots and all bosiness appertaining to a first-class land agency;